



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

Silver remonetization in the Senate and general investigation of the departments in the House have occupied the attention of Congress to day.

THE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO CASE IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Hughes announced, this morning, the decision of the court in the celebrated *Durham Smoking Tobacco Case*. This was a suit brought by Blackwell & Co., manufacturers at Durham North Carolina, of what they call Durham smoking tobacco, against W. E. Diboell & Co., manufacturers of Richmond, brought to enjoin the defendants against the use of the word Durham and the figure of a part of the Durham bull as a symbol of that word on their label for smoking tobacco.

The decision of the court was in favor of the complainants, and in favor of awarding a perpetual injunction against the defendants to prevent any further use by them of the word or its symbol in their label. The court held that by *Durham smoking tobacco* was meant tobacco manufactured at Durham, N. C., from the plant raised in certain contiguous counties in North Carolina and manufactured at Durham; and that any use of a label having that word and its symbol fixed upon smoking tobacco put up at any other place than Durham is a fraud upon the public and should be enjoined.

It is understood that Judge Bond and Judge Hughes will each file a written opinion on the subject next Monday, and that Judge Bond takes somewhat stronger ground against the defendants than Judge Hughes.

An old friend and subscriber in Nebraska, writing to renew his subscription to the Gazette, says:

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir: The time has arrived for me to renew my subscription to your most valuable paper, but in nearly every issue it brings news of sadness about the departure of some kind friend or relation who has gone to a long home to rest in peace, I hope; and, indeed, it reminds me that my time of departure is near, when I may be called upon to give an account of the deeds done in the flesh."

While our friend's reflections may be sad, as he sees the departure, one by one, of his old associates in this part of the country, he need give himself no fear of his ability to render a good account when called hence, if he has been as conscientious in the discharge of his other duties as he has been in reference to his paper.

Mr. Montgomery Blair's resolution, introduced in the Maryland Legislature, directing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to use their utmost endeavors to have the presidential election case reopened, is the subject of general comment in the newspapers in every section of the country, the weight of public opinion, thus expressed, being apparently adverse. The case is a bad one, and the best thing to do with it is to let it alone. Mr. Hayes has been inaugurated, and, notwithstanding, we all know, but still legally, not justly, but that of a revolution can prevent him from serving out his term, unless he shall hereafter render himself amenable to the penalties of successful impeachment.

Mr. Barbour introduced a bill in the House of Delegates yesterday levying a tax of twenty-five cents on the \$100 of assessed value of real and personal property for the expenses of the State government, ten cents for public schools, and fifteen cents for the payment of interest on the public debt, to be collected only in lawful money. The tax payers find it hard enough to be compelled to pay fifty cents in coupons, but if they have to pay fifty cents in money, and that, too, probably in addition to what they now pay, and certainly with the addition of the heavy expense attending the decision of the legal questions that will necessarily arise from the passage of this bill, they will think readjustment costs more than it comes to.

It is to be hoped that the armistice now agreed upon between Russia and Turkey may be prolonged until terms of peace can be arranged. The Turks have shown that they have lost none of their hereditary fighting qualities, and that the reverses they have sustained resulted solely from overwhelming odds against which they had to contend. Russia also has fully sustained her claim to be one of the foremost military powers in the world.

The Richmond Whig charges Gov. Holliday with being Janus-faced on the State debt question. He may have as many faces as the dog Cerberus or the serpent Hydra if he chooses, so long as he keeps his weather eye on the honor and credit of Virginia, and that it is well set in that direction now there could be no better evidence than that afforded by his inaugural address.

WORKINGMEN ON PENDLETON.—A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says:

The excitement over the coming election, by the Legislature, of a representative to the U. S. Senate, which has been growing in intensity for some days past, was yesterday afternoon increased to fever heat by the reception by the dissent members of the Legislature of a circular issued by the workingmen's organization at Cincinnati, in which Mr. Pendleton is denounced as a bondholder, a banker, and a man who never did a day's work. Their circular further says: It is not long since Pendleton, with the influence of a fast and pretty woman, got \$30,000 from the United States treasury, money belonging to the people, on a fraudulent claim that had been previously rejected three times as unjust and fraudulent. The issuing of this circular is generally regarded as a dishonorable trick on the part of those opposed to Mr. Pendleton, and it is believed will defeat its own subject by strengthening Mr. Pendleton's support. The impression now prevails that he will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says late Chief Justice Pearson was buried there yesterday. There is a conflict between Gov. Vance and the Supreme Court as to whether the Governor has a right to appoint a Chief Justice.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 10, 1878.

There is a rampant disposition among some of the members of the House to abolish, clean out and obliterate for ever, many, and indeed, all of the offices of the Commonwealth save that of Governor, perhaps. To break up the basement of the building and to clean out the doors of the offices and go back to "my constituents" and tell them "I did it, my friends." By such action they expect to pay the public debt, and then the State will run on without any officers.

The subject of talk in society circles here to-day is the elopement of Mr. Wm. G. Stokes with Miss Susie Brown, one of the most beautiful young ladies in Richmond. Mr. Stokes is a son of the well known merchant, Mr. A. Y. Stokes, and a member of the firm of A. Y. Stokes & Co. The happy pair left yesterday to be made one in North Carolina. Mr. Stokes is one of the most popular young gentlemen in Richmond, and has the best wishes of all his friends.

The resolution adopted by the Quisenberry caucus last night to go into the election of State officers (except the two auditors and treasurer) on the 17th does not include the judges. From what Mr. Barbour has said it is probable that all the judges will be elected at that time, including the two auditors and treasurer, for the election is to be completed at that time. The second Auditor so far is the only one of the basement officers who has any opposition, he being opposed by Mr. McMullan, a member of the House from Greene, and Mr. Newman, a clerk in the Treasurer's office.

In the Lee caucus, last night, Senator Smith accused Senator Brooke of having no more backbone than an old saw.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hairston amending the act in relation to imposing a tax on liquor, &c., will make the duties of commissioners of the revenue rather disagreeable. The amendment makes it the duty of commissioners of the revenue of the cities and towns to visit monthly, and of the same of the counties to visit quarterly, just previous to the term of the corporation or county court, the places of business of all licensed retail and bar room liquor dealers, and to take down in a book the number of drinks registered as sold within the last month in the case of cities and towns (the present law) and within the last quarter in the case of counties. It then requires him to certify the same to the Auditor of Public Accounts and the treasurer of the corporation or county within five days, and to deliver to the court of his corporation or county a copy of said certificate with the further fact; whether or not he found the register in good order, and whether or not, in his opinion, the licensed dealer has complied with the provisions of this act and any other information deemed necessary and proper by him to be known to the court.

Legislative.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to authorize the county of Rappahannock and Culpeper in constructing a bridge over the Rappahannock, and to amend an act directing the Board of Public Works to set the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish the General Assembly a statement showing the annual grain products of the different counties of the State for the last ten years as compared with the ten years previous to the war.

The Committee on Education and Economy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the mileage of circuit judges to ten cents for each mile actually traveled.

A bill was reported to allow the treasurer of the corporation of Winchester further time to make his returns of delinquent tax list for 1876.

An adverse report was made upon the resolution in relation to disposing of the State's interest in the R. F. & P. R. R.

The Senate bill in relation to judgment liens was reported with amendments.

The House just resolution directing the Auditor of Public Accounts to collect statistical information, to tabulate and keep the same in printed form in his office for public use, without amendment, was favorably reported upon.

The Senate bill providing that the funds collected for public school purposes shall not be used for any other purpose, and that nothing shall hereafter be received in payment of any taxes assessed for public school purposes except coin or currency was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

In the House of Delegates the following were introduced:—A bill in relation to slaughter houses and slaughter pens; by Mr. Hunter, a bill to amend the act in relation to commissioners of the revenue and the assessment of taxes; a petition of the citizens of Spotsylvania, Orange and Louisa for the repeal of the law making the North Anna river a lawful fence; a resolution reducing the pay of county officers; a bill to amend the game law; a bill to amend the road law; a bill to repeal sec. 16, chap. 187, of the act in relation to homicides and other offenses against the person; a resolution as to the expediency of authorizing counties to tax railroads where such counties have assisted in the construction of such railroads through said counties; a resolution excluding from taxation private property used for public school purposes, and a resolution in regard to amendments to the election law.

The bill to amend the act for the protection of sheep in the county of Fauquier was passed.

The House engrossed a bill to amend the game law so as to allow owners and tenants of land to capture birds with nets and traps came up and was finally passed—yeas 64, nays 57.

Mr. Boone presented to the House a petition of Raleigh T. Daniel, et al., deceased, children of Raleigh T. Daniel, et al., deceased, and late Attorney General of the State, asking compensation for services rendered in 1875 by their father, as counsel for the State in the case of Robert A. Phillips vs. Charles N. Payne, which involved the validity of the retrocession of the city and county of Alexandria by the United States to the State of Virginia, which services the said counsel rendered with complete success to the State in the Supreme Court of the U. S., whereby the State received a valuable city and county to her domain, with large revenues to be derived therefrom from taxation forever, and also compensation for services rendered as counsel for the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1877, in the four cases styled James W. McCready vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia, which involved a grave constitutional question and the right of eminent domain of the State over her water highways and oyster fisheries, which cases he contested with success from the United States District Court in Richmond to the final issue in the Supreme Court of the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee for Courts, &c.

The New Hampshire republicans tried to induce both Hayes and Chandler, and, as is always the case with attempts to carry water on both shoulders, failed, for though inside of their State convention all seemed smooth, the proceedings outside indicate that the "stalwarts" are only biding their time.

The Moffett register, as will be seen from the proceedings of the Corporation Court, is claiming its victims in this city.

To-morrow the temperature will again fall, with cloudiness and snow, probably followed by cold, clearing weather.

The Eastern War.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The deposition of Suleiman Pasha from the supreme command of the army in Roumelia and the appointment in his stead of Refik Pasha, was in itself a sign that the Sultan's brother-in-law (Mahmoud Damad) has again prevailed, and the news to day confirms it. All remains as before. Neither the resignation of Mahmoud Damad nor of Edhem Pasha, Grand Vizier, has been accepted. The desire of the Chamber of Deputies that the war council should be done away with is to be fulfilled, and a military commander, with full power, is to be appointed, but as he is the same man who was appointed, by Mr. War, president of the council, and as he is in the hands of Mahmoud Damad, the state of things is not materially changed. The only question now is how far the Chamber will be satisfied with this arrangement."

A Russian official telegram states that a Russian detachment, which had crossed the Balkans by way, occupied on Tuesday a position in the rear of the Turkish fortifications in the Trojan Pass. The Turks, being also attacked in front, abandoned their positions, which were occupied by the Russians, whose vanguard advanced in the direction of Ucko. The Russian loss in these operations was negligible.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The hollowing of the Turkish resistance in the Trojan Pass is regarded here as a sign that the Turkish losses are irretrievable. It is pointed out that the Russian losses, although great, are considerably less than half a single nominal year's contingent recruits."

Mr. Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has requested the immediate dispatch of a British man-of-war to Crete, and the Admiral commanding the Mediterranean fleet will order the permanent stationing of one there.

Telegrams from Crete state that hostilities between the insurgents and Turks commenced on Tuesday.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "A thaw has commenced, which, if it continues, will cause the movement of ice in the Danube to recommence, and make communication more difficult than ever. It is utterly impossible now for horses and wagons to cross the Danube. The Russian landward department is helpless. Words cannot describe the situation in the Danube. The Russians suppress telegrams, with the view of preventing the state of affairs becoming known to Europe. A terrible outbreak of spotted typhus has occurred in Frateshti and neighborhood. It is originated among the Turkish prisoners, and it is whispered that it is really the plague."

A Vienna correspondent says he has trustworthy information that the forces which crossed the Balkans under Gorko, comprises fifty-five thousand infantry. The fact that Russia has reiterated her declaration that an armistice is to be fielded by the commanders of the forces in the field and not by plenipotentiaries, shows that Russia has not acquiesced in the compromise proposed by England that the powers of the commanders should be limited to military details, while the main stipulations should be settled by special plenipotentiaries. It is not known in St. Petersburg whether Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, has yet presented the reiterated declaration to Lord Derby.

A Constantinople special says Mehmet Ali has started for Roumelia, commissioned to conclude an armistice if he judges a continuation of the war impossible.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs to that journal that he believes a six weeks' armistice has been already agreed upon on the basis of *uti possidetis*. A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuters' Telegraph Company mentions that a similar report is current there, and that military operations are ordered to be suspended from 10 o'clock Tuesday night, but Reuters' agent points out that these rumors are necessarily premature, since the military representatives of the belligerents to conduct negotiations had not then been appointed. Mehmet Ali (who it was stated, had gone to arrange an armistice), attended the War Council on Tuesday, and left Constantinople Tuesday night.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor from Livadia, January 9: "I am happy to congratulate you, Majesty, upon a brilliant victory gained today. Gen. Radetzky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending the Shipka Pass, consisting of forty-one battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kozanlik. Gen. Skobelev holds Shipka."

BENT ON SUICIDE.—A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., dated yesterday, says:

"Thomas Hunter, who lives in Indianapolis, Ind., and travels for a Boston boot and shoe house, was discovered in his room in the Githers House, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in a semi-conscious state. He was covered with blood and presented a terrible appearance. He had attempted to take his life, but had failed. He drew his knife across his throat some twenty times, and stabbed himself, it is thought, in the region of his heart, inflicting an ugly wound two inches deep. He also stabbed himself in the abdomen, and in the lower wound he twisted and worked the knife back and forth in the vain endeavor to reach a vital part. Failing in this, he then tried his fingers, pulling and gouging away at the wound with both hands, and succeeded in enlarging the wound. Dr. Taylor, who was called in, says Hunter will recover unless hemorrhage sets in, in which case he will probably die. L. Daw McLean, of Indianapolis, arrived here this evening to look after Mr. Hunter, who is his brother-in-law. An acquaintance of Hunter here states his wife lives in Baltimore, and that he married here at Greencastle, in this State, and although he might give many theories, he knows of no cause for the act. Hunter refuses to say why he did it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.—The republicans of New Hampshire met in convention yesterday at Concord, and nominated Benjamin F. Prescott for Governor. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, call upon the President to render the professions of the platform actual and living realities; and while admitting an honest difference in opinion in respect to his past acts, welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican National Administration. Other resolutions condemn the attempt to destroy the Resumption act, and denounce any legislation tending to repudiation of the public debt by making the depreciated silver dollar a legal tender, and calling upon the President to use the veto power in order to shield the national honor from legislation that threatens to whitewash.

SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA.—Bliss, sheriff, vs. Rector, &c. Submitted on printed notes of Attorney General.

McDonough vs. Commonwealth. Rule to 12th instant to show cause why the case should not be dismissed.

Givens vs. Commonwealth. Submitted on printed briefs.

Rosenbaum vs. Jordan; Stone vs. Kidd; Fockheimer vs. National Exchange Bank; Randall vs. Stockton. Order entered in the four last named cases that if they are not ready when called next November they shall be dismissed at the appellants' costs.

Moore vs. Brown Hill Iron Company. Appeal allowed to a decree of the Circuit Court of Wythe.

Death of the King of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, died at half past three o'clock yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of that date:—

In the afternoon Sacraments were administered to him and he received the priest with great serenity. The King then summoned Prince Humbert (the heir apparent) and his wife, Princess Margherita, to his bedside, with whom he conversed a few moments. Afterwards the military eruption increased. The King then summoned all those who were in the habit of addressing him. He addressed to every one a few words, and a few moments after died. The news of his death soon spread through Rome, and caused great emotion among the people. All the shops were closed.

It is stated that the King confessed to Monsignor J. Marielli, Sacristan of the Apostolic Palace, who was sent to him by the Pope. He was also visited by Monsignor Crotti, the Apostolic Ambassador present with Prince Humbert, the Princess Margherita, and the State dignitaries when the King received the communion and extreme unction from his Chaplain, Atzolo. Towards 2.30 p. m. the oppression under which the King labored increased, and he was caused to inhale oxygen, which seemed to give him a little strength. He saluted those present, bending his head twice, then sighing deeply, expired.

The diplomatists being informed of the death of the King and Prince Humbert's accession, proceeded to the Quirinal immediately to conclude. The newspapers appear in black, and remind their readers that Victor Emmanuel's life was dedicated to the greatness and happiness of Italy.

Prince Humbert was proclaimed King of Italy. He confirmed the present Ministers in their posts.

King Humbert I. has issued the following proclamation:—

Italians!—The greatest misfortune has suddenly befallen us. Victor Emmanuel, the founder of the kingdom of Italy and its unity, has been taken from us. I received his last wish, which was for the happiness of his people. His wish, which I will always regard as my duty, bids me acquiesce sorrow and indicates my duty at this moment. There is only one consolation possible, namely, to show ourselves worthy of him, by following in his footsteps and by remaining devoted to those civil virtues by the aid of which he accomplished the difficult task of rendering Italy great and united. I shall be mindful of his grand example of devotion to his country, his love of progress and faith in liberal institutions, which are the pride of my house. My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my people. Italians, your first King is dead. His successor will prove to you that institutions do not die. Let us unite in this hour of great sorrow; let us strengthen that concord which has always been the strength of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia from 1849, and King of United Italy from 1861, was born at Turin, March 19, 1820, the eldest son of Charles Albert. He received an excellent scientific and military education, and excelled in all his studies. He was crowned Emperor of Austria, 1854, the Archduchess Adelaide, of Austria. He commanded the Savoy brigade in the campaigns against Austria in 1848-49, and displayed great personal valor in the battles of Goito and Novara. On the very eve of the last battle, Charles Albert abdicated and Victor Emmanuel assumed the throne under very critical circumstances. Peace had to be purchased of Austria with great pecuniary sacrifices, and the interior of the State was divided by many contending political factions. The young King was by no means popular, and as the husband of an Austrian Princess, and a Jesuit, he had to earn the confidence of his subjects.

From the very first day of his reign he aimed at the national unity of Italy. Supported by his celebrated Minister Cavour, he succeeded in restoring the finances to order, reorganized the army, concluded commercial treaties with foreign powers, limited the privileges of the clergy, secularized the church property and established a new system of education independent of the control of the Church. For this he was excommunicated by the Pope. He gave asylum to all the political refugees from other Italian States, and took part in the Crimean War. He advanced the kingdom of Sardinia to a position among the political powers of Europe, and, finally, in 1859 he was able to reject the contest with Austria by the aid of France. By the treaty of Villa Franca and the peace of Zurich, in the same year, Lombardy was added to his possessions. For the aid of France he parted with Savoy and Nice, but at the same time Parma, Modena, Tuscany and parts of the Papal States annexed themselves to Sardinia, and soon after the Garibaldi campaign in Sicily and Naples produced the same result with respect to the whole southern part of Italy. On March 17, 1861, Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy, and in 1865 the royal residence was removed from Turin to Florence. Venice and Rome were still waiting to complete the national union. As France was not likely to furnish support to the Italian movement, Victor Emmanuel found a new ally in Prussia, and the peace of Vienna in October, 1866, Austria ceded Venice. During the Franco-German war the French withdrew the garrison so long preserved Rome to the temporal dominions of the Pope. The Romans by a popular vote joined Italy, and on July 2, 1871, Victor Emmanuel entered Rome and took up his residence at the Quirinal Palace. By his first wife, who died January 20, 1855, he has two sons—Humbert, the Crown Prince, and Amadeus, for a time King of Spain; and two daughters—Clotilde, married to Prince Napoleon, and Pia, married to the King of Portugal. Victor Emmanuel has of late years lost much of his popularity, one of his best being a morganatic marriage with Rosa Vercellana, Countess of Montepere.

MISSISSIPPI.—There are sections of Mississippi I would not advise a man to go to. Amite county is one, Kemper and Lauderdale and the adjacent portions of Alabama constitute one of the worst sections of the South. There are still a few bad spots where the people are rebellious and untamed. But with these exceptions my verdict is favorable. In Central Mississippi, especially in the counties along the New Orleans and Cairo road, the people are peaceful in the extreme. They are weary of strife, and anxious to see the country improved by immigration. They do not want to be governed by negroes, and small blame to them for that. But they are as friendly as could be asked. Southern society differs from Northern chiefly in this: The men are more free, the women much more reserved. Perhaps the latter feature is because of the former. This seems to be a characteristic of Southern races the world over—as in France, Spain and Italy. As to law and order, the North born settlers have more there in order to complain of. The record shows there is no more crime than in an equal population North. The residents are occasionally burning over our railroad route and Pittsburgh, and offer to send troops to preserve the peace, and the comparative record of Ohio and Mississippi for the past year are cited here with a good deal of pride, but I guess we can stand that. The negroes are given to petty thieving, but rarely rise to the level of great crimes. Life and property are as secure as in most parts of the North, and, for aught I can see, the courts run along in pretty good fashion. I have previously stated that the republican party was done with for good and all in this State, and that political divisions were opening on new issues. The breakers are cold in most parts of the State, and the old settlers, now coming black and white, split their ticks cheerfully.—*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

The Legislature of Iowa which meets on Monday next, will probably re-elect United States Senator Allison. There is no other candidate in the field.

The Great Barrington Savings Bank, of Springfield, Mass., has suspended payments. The deposits are \$407,000 and liabilities \$414,000.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

If there is anything in augury, the assembling of Congress is under dark auspices—over head and under foot disagreeable and portentous.

The Hall of the House has been improved by the erection of a handsome railing just behind the outer row of seats—a great benefit to members. A most beautiful pyramid of flowers adorned the Speaker's desk to day.

In order to ascertain whether there was a quorum of the House, at the opening, the roll was called—Walker and Pridemore, of the Virginia delegation are absent. Two hundred and five members answered to their names.

There was the usual handshaking and congratulations among the members of the House, and much apparent delight manifested at the return—which, alas! for some, will be a sad disappointment.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon, the galleries being very well filled, the Woman's Rights delegates occupying, en masse, the ladies' gallery.

Senator Withers was in his seat. Senator Johnson was absent.

After the usual opening, several House bills were received and appropriately referred.

A number of petitions in favor of a constitutional amendment, restricting States from imposing restrictions on the right of suffrage on account of sex were presented.

A number of memorials from the Board of Trade of Boston and other commercial and broker's boards, opposing the silver bill, were read and referred.

Also a large number of memorials favoring coining a silver dollar of 412 grains upon terms as free as gold is now coined.

Mr. Eaton, of Conn., presented a memorial in favor of the coining of a silver dollar of 520 grains and making the same a legal tender to the amount of twenty dollars—referred.

He gave notice that when the silver bill came up he would move a substitute embodying the plan proposed in the petition.

Memorials in favor of a national commission to examine the results of the liquor traffic were also presented.

Mr. Edmunds presented a number of memorials from New England, asking a commission to inquire into the industrial needs of the country.

Mr. Withers presented the memorial of Caroline Bauman and Sally Holly, of Virginia, asking that they be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. Referred.

Mr. Thurman presented memorials for the revision of the pension laws.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill to relieve certain legal disabilities of women.

Also a bill to restrict the immigration of foreigners as Asia.

Also a bill for the sale of timber on the public lands in the State of Colorado.

Also a bill proposing a 10th amendment in favor of woman suffrage.

Mr. Withers, of Va., introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria E. Wolf, widow of Thos. Wolf, deceased.

A joint resolution was also introduced for inquiry into whether Gen. Kunkle had received pay as an officer of the army after ceasing to be an officer; also, into the dismissal and restoration of Dr. J. J. Draper, to the medical staff of the U. S. Navy.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a resolution recognizing that thousands of women in the country were anxious for the right of suffrage, and a number of the leading women were now present in the city, and were anxious to be heard before the Senate, therefore that they be heard before the Senate, not to extend beyond one session.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the present consideration, and called for the regular order.

Mr. S. explained that he favored woman suffrage, and hoped that the hearing asked for would be granted at an evening session. If the Senate intended to refuse the hearing it would be better to do so at once.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senate rules required all communications to be in writing.

The subject went over under objection.

The resolution declaring the U. S. bonds payable in either silver or gold, was taken up.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., addressed the Senate at length.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. Kelley, of Pa., offered a resolution to have a session of the House on Saturday for the purpose of hearing a deputation of women in advocacy of woman's suffrage.

Mr. Crittendon, of Mo., objected to the introduction of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Wood's resolution for a general investigation into the several departments of the government being in order.

Mr. Hale and other radicals appealed for time to debate amendments.

Mr. Conger in the course of his remarks said ironically that there had been too much conciliation on the part of the democratic side of the House; that his side and the country expected a denunciation of the radical party from the leader of the House on the democratic side, and he hoped said denunciation would come quickly.

A bill to prevent the employment of Chinese laborers on public works, &c., was introduced and referred.

A bill to prevent polygamy was also referred.

A number of bills of rather a local character were also introduced and referred, after which the House went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Wood's investigating resolutions.

Mr. Baruch, of Ill., offered an amendment authorizing the committee "to ask permission of the House" to send for persons and papers, the effect of which would be to practically negate the resolutions.

Mr. Wood then addressed the committee in favor of the investigation.

Mr. Hale, of Me., offered a substitute requiring specific charges to be made by members of the House against any officer charged with offenses.

Mr. Hale then addressed the committee in favor of his substitute.

Mr. Wood effectively replied to Mr. Hale.—

Mr. Clymer, of Belknap fame, pathetically favored the investigation from his past experience.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, was for the fullest investigation, and if there was a failure then upon the majority of the House let the responsibility for the unnecessary expense, trouble, &c., rest.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, opposed the original resolutions favoring Hale's substitute.

Mr. Bank's, the voice of Mass., discussed the constitutionality of the resolutions—opposing them because Gen. Jackson had once very decidedly put his foot down upon such proceedings.

Mr. Backner, of Mo., vehemently favored the investigation.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., advocated the investigation, and cruelly castigated the showing the utter ignorance of the latter of not only the constitution but of common law. Mr. Tucker was perfectly at home upon the constitutional points.

Mr. Conger, of Mich., replied and gave Mr. Tucker a hit upon his descent from Pocahontas and made a great deal of fun of Clymer's theatrical presentation of Belknap.

Mr. Benchard closed the general debate after which there was a five minutes debate upon amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Woman's Rights' representatives met at the Retiring room of the Senate this morning and held, first, a prayer meeting, and afterwards there was a little scene between some of the Sisters.